

---

# LONGACRE'S LEDGER

---

Vol. 3, No. 3

Summer, 1993

---

Single Copy: \$4.50



Official Publication of the  
FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY  
The "Fly-In Club"

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT  
COLLECTORS SOCIETY  
*"The Fly-In Club"*  
P.O. Box 915  
Palo Alto, CA 94302

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

## FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

The purpose of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society is to promote the study and collection of Longacre's design of small cents.

### OFFICERS

President.....Richard Snow  
Secretary.....Xan Chamberlain  
Treasurer.....Charles Jones  
Publisher/Editor.....Larry R. Steve

#### Regional Representatives

Florida      Northeast      Northwest  
Bob Misbin    Henry Hettger    Kenneth Hill

Alaska      Mid-Western  
Robert Hall    Mark McWherter

### ON THE COVER -

#### 1877 Indian Head Cent

A key date for this series. It has the second lowest mintage of just 852,500 pieces, and is much sought after in all grades.

(courtesy Ron Neuman, photo by Tom Mulvaney)

Articles, opinions and comments appearing in this Journal reflect the views of their author and may or may not agree with those of the Society.

All rights reserved.

No part of this Journal may be reproduced, in whole or in part, by any means, without prior written permission from the Society.

## LONGACRE'S LEDGER

Official Publication of the  
FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

Vol. 3, No. 3

Summer, 1993

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
President's Letter.....	2
Editor's Comment.....	3
Letters to the Editor.....	4
Announcements.....	5
Profiles.....	6
Relative Rarity of Certified Mint State Flying Eagle and Indian Cents - 1856 to 1878.....	12
by Larry R. Steve	
How I Acquired my Favorite Piece.....	21
by Mark Dance	
A Realignment in Production at the U.S. Mint.....	26
by Henry T. Hettger	
A Third 1857 F.E. Cent Obverse Die.....	28
by Jerry Wysong	
Die Breaks and "Cuds" in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Series.....	34
by Christopher F. Pilliod	
Two Special Tribe Members.....	36
by Warren (Bud) Kolanda	
How Many Are There, Anyway?.....	37
by Douglas W. Hill	
The F.IND.ERS™ Report.....	40
by Larry R. Steve	
Advertising Rates/Policy.....	45
Classified Ads.....	46
Additional Information About the Society.....	47
Membership Application.....	48

## PRESIDENT'S LETTER -



As you receive this issue of "Longacre's Ledger", the ANA Convention is just days away! I hope you all will attend. If you see me at the show, please make it a point to stop and say "hello". I am sure the show will be rewarding to all attendees.

The Fly-In Club will be having its yearly meeting at the show. The date for our meeting is set for Saturday, July 31 at 10:30 in room #311. Please plan to attend. I will be discussing the final grading standards for the bronze Indian Cents. It is important that you come and give your final input on this subject before we "Write it in stone". Thanks to all who have participated thus far in this project.

We will also have a table at the show in the "club row" section. The table number for the club is 230. Any changes, additions, and other important information will be posted there.

On a personal note, I want to announce that I have relocated to Seattle, Washington. I have formed a partnership with prominent Fly-In member, Brian Wagner. The new company will be called Eagle Eye Rare Coins, Inc. (Sound familiar?) We will expand the services that my company had begun earlier. The variety sales will continue as well. My new mailing address and phone number can be found on the back cover of this journal.

Enjoy this issue, and see you at the show.

- Rick Snow, President

## EDITOR'S COMMENT -

Elections so soon? Boy, time *does* really fly when you're having fun. Election ballots are found in this issue. Please be sure to vote and to make any comments you feel are appropriate.

The responses to my bringing to light the slight budget deficit that we have, have been terrific! One member in particular, Mark Dance who also happens to be a professional artist, has come up with an absolutely brilliant idea - a T-shirt design! Not only will this serve as a fundraiser and help promote the Club, but it should also appeal to a number of potential YNs. My twelve year old daughter, who really does not have an interest in collecting coins (at this time), said almost immediately that she wanted one.

By the way, she liked "Longacre's Ledger" and not "The Fly-In Club" on the shirt as I had suggested as a possible change. She said that "The Fly-In Club" makes it sound like we belong to an airplane flying club, which she thought was "kind of dumb" and that "Longacre's Ledger" was sort of "neat" (her words) - I suppose like you had to be "in" to know what it's all about. Who knows? . . .

My orders are already in!

Another member, Xan Chamberlain, has suggested that we have a "Winner's Windfall" type of program, similar to that which is conducted in CONECA. Essentially we would sell raffle tickets to the members at perhaps a \$1.00 a piece, with first place being a 1909-S Indian cent in MS-63 or something along those lines. We could possibly also have a second and third place prize as well. Let me know what you all think.

Lastly, the ANA Convention is around the corner (literally for me), and I hope to see many of you there.

- Larry R. Steve, Editor

---

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR -

I'm writing in response to Joe Haney's article in the last issue entitled "Look for the Silver Lining".

He asks if there are any other dates out there on which a partial date is found punched into the denticles - I have three others which are quite prominent: an 1866 (not the Doubled Die which also shows digits in the denticles), the 1889/89 S-4 (the photo of which in the book does not show), and an 1891 with the top of a 9 & 1 clearly visible and is quite similar to the 1894 S-2 in that the top of the 1 protrudes out of the denticles.

He also asks for a name for this new category of variety. I offer the following suggestion:

Misplaced Dates (MPDs) - A date or digit(s) of the date that is fully or partially punched into the legend, devices, denticles or any part of the field not normally associated with the general location of the date on the coin.

This seems to be the correct descriptive nomenclature, is rather broad enough to cover the full spectrum (such as the 1897 with 1 in neck S-1), and can be applied to other series of coins.

- Larry R. Steve  
# F-2

---

I noticed in the latest (Spring '93) "Ledger" that my 1877 Love Token created quite a few comments. One, from Charles Jones, asked what I or Ray Mercer paid for the coin.

As I mentioned, it was a gift from Ray and of course it would not have been appropriate for me to ask that question. The answer - I dunno.

- Bill Fivaz  
# F-9

---

## ANNOUNCEMENTS -

### \*\*\* ELECTIONS \*\*\*

- Election ballots for officers for the 1994-95 term can be found as an insert in this issue; write-in nominations will be permitted. Members not planning to attend the ANA Convention should mail in their choices.

### \*\*\* ANNUAL CLUB MEETING \*\*\*

- Our annual Club meeting at the ANA Convention is scheduled for Saturday, July 31st at 10:30 a.m. in room #311. Rick plans a discussion of the final grading standards for the bronze Indian cents. Please plan to attend.

### \*\*\* PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR \*\*\*

- Sheldon Freed, a Maryland collector has volunteered to serve as our Public Relations Director; duties are to include promotion of the Club through various "trade" publications.

### \*\*\* DEADLINES \*\*\*

- The deadline for articles, advertising and other items of interest for the Fall, 1993 issue of the Ledger is September 15, 1993.

IMPORTANT: Please note that all such items to be published, including classified ads, should be mailed directly to the Editor. If you mail them to Xan or Rick, they might not be forwarded in time for inclusion. The address is as follows:

Editor  
Longacre's Ledger  
P.O. Box 291  
Jarrettsville, MD 21084



---

## PROFILES -

With a national membership group such as ours, we sometimes know a person as "the voice at the other end of the telephone".

Or, how many of us truly "know" our representatives in our state or local government?

With the election forms in this issue, we thought it would be a good idea to give you a brief profile of some the members who are running for office, or help make the Club run.

Hopefully, you may get to meet a few of them some day.

---

### Nomination for President

Richard Snow

Rick is Fly-In member #1 and current President of The Fly-In Club. He is also Co-founder of the club. Rick is the author of "Flying Eagle & Indian Cents", the main reference on these coins. Rick is also President of Eagle Eye Rare Coins, Inc. a Seattle, WA based coin company specializing in Flying Eagle and Indian Cents, as well as other U.S. coins of collector interest.

Rick's goal as president of the Fly-In Club is to expand the membership to over 1,000 mark within two years. Another one of Rick's goals is to create a definitive, easily understood and universally recognized set of grading standards for Flying Eagle Cents, Copper Nickel Cents and the Bronze Cents.

Rick would like to thank each and every member of the Fly-In Club for their support of the club over the past few years, as well as for their future involvement.

---

---

### Nomination for Secretary

Xan Chamberlain

To the members of the Fly-In Club:

My name is Xan Chamberlain. I collect error Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents. I am a life member of CONECA, the ANA and member #5 of the Fly-In Club. I am honored to be the current Secretary of the Fly-In Club.

As Secretary, I perform the following duties for the Club: receive and respond to all of the Club's mail; maintain the Club membership database; deposit the Club monies into the Club bank account; generate the "ledger" mailing address labels; and manage the Club membership renewal process.

I have been performing these duties since the inception of the Fly-In Club. I would like to continue as Secretary and request your support by voting for me. Thank you.

---

### Nomination for Treasurer

Charles Jones

Charles is a collector who resides in Illinois with his wife and children. He is a Charter member of the Fly-In Club with membership # F-4.

He is an accountant by profession and has served as our Club Treasurer for the past three years. His duties include balancing the Club's checking account; reconciliation of all Club income and expenses; and giving a Treasury Report.

His name has been entered in nomination for the office of Treasurer. If elected, he will continue to perform the duties of that office to the best of his abilities.

---

---

## PROFILES (Cont.) -

Publisher/Editor

Larry R. Steve

I am a pension consultant in private practice and reside in beautiful Northern Maryland (horse country). I've lived here for the past twelve years with my wife, Lisa, and two children, Jason (18), Rebecca (12).

My collecting interest started in 1959 when I first laid eyes on a 1909 V.D.B. Lincoln Cent. To an eight year kid, a coin that was fifty years old was OLD! (At forty-two, fifty doesn't quite seem so old now.) My father had a part-time vending machine route at the time, and boy were the pickings good.

I've been a collector, in and out, for all these years. Then, sometime during 1988, I decided to more seriously pursue my collecting interest. After careful consideration, I chose to collect uncirculated Flying Eagle and Indian Cents.

Shortly after my reentering the hobby, Walter Breen's Encyclopedia was released, followed by The Cherrypickers' Guide by Bill Fivaz and J. T. Stanton. A whole new world opened before my eyes. Other reference books were purchased and I became a member of CONECA. BUT, WHERE WAS MY 1890 TDO LISTED?

What about the specialty clubs that I read about? It seemed that there was one for every series. Struck out again! By this time, mid 1990, I had acquired a number of unlisted Flying Eagle and Indian Cent varieties and I thought: Well, others have written a book, why can't I?

I then came in contact with Rick Snow, who told me that he had been working on the book that I was looking for all along. He sent me a draft copy of his book, and I in turn sent him a listing of those varieties that I had in my collection (a number of which now appear in his book).

---

We then got to talking about the formation of a specialty club, just for Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. I thought, let's make this a joint effort; so I put together a working format for a journal, threw in my lot with his, and decided that I would let him write the book - I'll continue to collect coins.

My Charter membership number in the Club is F-2. I've been the publisher/editor of "Longacre's Ledger" since inception. This is strictly an appointed and voluntary position, one that I would like to continue for awhile.

Thanks for your support and encouragement.

---

Mid Western Regional Representative

Mark K. McWherter

I began collecting coins at a young age in 1963 when my father gave me a Whitman cent folder and a box of wheat cents to search through. I completed the set in a few months and went on to collect 90% silver and then 40% halves until I went to college. I graduated from Pittsburgh State University with a bachelors degree in Business Administration and went on to get an MBA degree in 1982. During college I went to local shows and collected silver Dollars and type coins, completing a nice AU-BU 20th Century Type set wall display.

In 1980, during one of these local coin shows, my eye was caught by a glitter, then a flash, and then sort of a glow. All this brilliance came from one coin a good 12 to 15 feet away. I asked myself what coin could possibly flash that brilliantly from that far away? I went over and asked the dealer if I could see it, and a couple of other coins, not to seem interested. It was a 1901 Indian Cent with luster that dreams are made of. My first uncirculated Indian Cent was soon purchased and with it the start of my uncirculated Flying Eagle and Indian Cent collection by date. I was hooked, as in hook, line, and sinker, but it was very good for me since I truly needed to focus in on one series.

---

## PROFILES (Cont.) -

For the last 12 years I have been working on this set, and at present I am 3 coins away from completion. The knowledge and experience gained, not to mention the wonderful friends I have made, conversations with other collectors, club meetings, and just talking varieties with other Fly-In members has been very gratifying.

I am a Board member of The Johnson County Numismatic Society, it covers the Kansas City Metropolitan area and pulls in regular members from 75 miles away on a monthly basis. We will be conducting the Central States show in 1996 in Kansas City. I have also attended the last three years Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs put on by the American Numismatic Association. I have thoroughly enjoyed these seminars and the people I have met, talking with other collectors and sharing knowledge, new ideas, and discoveries. It has been a pleasure to serve in the capacity of Mid Western Regional Representative for the Club this past year. I would appreciate the opportunity to serve the Club in this capacity for the coming year.

Carolinas Representative

Charles W. McMullin, Jr.

AGE: 46

FAMILY: Married, two children

CAREER: Investment Management

My family and I currently reside in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where I am in the investment management business with a major regional financial institution.

Coin collecting became part of my life at 14. For several years I found and traded coins to create sets of the modern day series. Those were the days when the "For Trade" section of the "Coin World" continued on to a second page.

Although I drifted away from collecting in my early working years, I returned to it in the mid 1980's with vigor and passion. Through the procedure of "accumulate and trade up", most of my early raggedy sets look much nicer now.

A few years ago I rediscovered Indian Head Cents and upgraded an old worn out set. I am now on the third go round with upgrading and am now working on a set with a minimum certified grade of MS64. I still have a few slots to fill, but what a terrific experience it has been.

My collecting life went into overdrive when I bought Flying Eagle & Indian Cents in November, 1992. My world hasn't been the same since. I have scoured hundreds of Indian Cents these past few months and have turned up several known varieties and a few unknown varieties.

I met Rick Snow at the February '93 show in Long Beach. We completed a multiple coin trade at the show and another one after the show. He presently has a few of my coins which appear to be new varieties.

I am a collector, pure and simple. Indian Cents are my number one passion. I want to promote my hobby and enhance my enjoyment by taking an active part in the "Fly-In Club". I would like to be the "Carolina Rep."

### DAVE'S

#### D.C.W. COLLECTION

(trusted name in numismatics)

"THE COLLECTORS "FRIEND"

I BUY-SELL-TRADE Flying Eagles and Indian Cents.

LARGE FREE pricelist. Very strong buyer.

When it comes to high grades or Ex. Rare Varieties, see me.  
15 days return privilege. Strict grading a "must".

ANA LM4078, FUN-CONECA

P.O. Box 1711 • Ramona, CA 92065

1-800-346-6718 (anytime) • Visa-Mastercard



# RELATIVE RARITY OF CERTIFIED MINT STATE FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS - 1856 TO 1878

by Larry R. Steve

Determining the relative rarity of a particular date in a specific grade is, perhaps, one of the more difficult challenges a collector could face. This may be especially true for the mid to higher circulated grades of earlier dated coins. For the most part, one must simply rely on one's own experience based on years of searching for that certain coin.

On this issue, during a recent conversation that I had with Carl Herkowitz, we both agreed that an accurately graded 1872 in AU-58 is one of the toughest Indian cents to find. I would say that it is probably more difficult to locate in that grade than any other grade. An assessment such as this was based entirely on both of our individual, yet independent, experiences.

For uncirculated specimens, a number of people have come to rely on the population reports of the grading services to assess relative rarity. The relevance of these reports is obviously intended for the uncirculated grades rather than the circulated grades, given that most certified coins are uncirculated.

What I had endeavored to pursue was to assess the relative rarity of uncirculated specimens for the entire series of Flying Eagle and Indian cents, based on the combined population reports of the three leading grading services: PCGS, NGC and ANACS ... without regard to the "crackouts", "crossovers" and resubmissions, as this would be impossible to determine.

The purpose is not so much as to determine the rarity of a specific grade as it is to simply determine the rarity of any uncirculated specimen for each date.

Considering that the grading services have existed for several years now, I felt that a sufficient number of submissions have occurred to make for a meaningful study. However, I felt that because of the higher cost of the submission fees relative to the lower cost of the

coins themselves for the later dates (1879-1909), there were not sufficient numbers to include these later dates. Accordingly, I have limited the study to the earlier dates (1856 to 1878).

I have included the following "normal" varieties: 1858 Large and Small Letters; 1860 Type 1 and Type 2; 1864 Copper Nickel, Bronze No L and With L; 1865 Plain 5 and Fancy 5; and 1873 Open 3 and Closed 3. Some of these are recognized by the grading services and are separately certified. For the other varieties that are included but not separately certified, it was necessary to extrapolate certified counts from the data provided.

Two "error" varieties (1858/7 and 1873 Doubled Die Obverse) are included in this study. Both of these are well known varieties, and are recognized and separately certified by all three of the major grading services. Other lesser known varieties are not recognized by two of the grading services and are thus excluded.

With regard to those varieties that are attributed by ANACS, their certified counts have been included in the count for their "normal" dated counterparts. This is not to diminish their significance, but is done so to increase the sampling and to balance the study.

I had originally intended to exclude the 1869/9 variety from this study. However, due to an unusually large number of coins that have been submitted to ANACS to be attributed as this variety (more than any other variety of any other date), preliminary results were skewed to lower the ranking of the "normal" dated 1869; thus the 1869/9 is also included.

Lastly, I decided to include two Pattern cents in this study (1858 J-208 and 1859 J-228) because of their transitional significance for the series and their increasing popularity.

Table 1-A that follows is a listing of this selected group of coins in date order and shows the total number certified in uncirculated condition. Included with this table are a number of relevant notes which should be considered as an integral part.



TABLE 1-A

Date	Type/Variety	Mintage	Total Certified	Rank
1856		500 (a)	108 (b)	7
1857		17,450,000	1,401 (c)	34
1858	Large Letters	10,000,000 (a)	459 (d)	25
1858/7	Large Letters		34 (e)	2
1858	Small Letters	14,000,000 (a)	585 (d)	28
1858	J-208	* (f)	35	3
1859		36,400,000	677 (c)	30
1859	J-228	300 (a)	161	8
1860	Type 1	500,000 (a,g)	52 (h)	4
1860	Type 2	20,000,000 (a)	568 (i)	27
1861		10,100,000	492	26
1862		28,075,000	1,029	32
1863		49,840,000	1,190	33
1864	Copper-Nickel	13,740,000	672	29
1864	Bronze No L	34,000,000 (a)	692 (c)	31
1864	With L	5,000,000 (a)	399 (c)	24
1865	Plain 5	16,500,000 (j)	247 (d)	17
1865	Fancy 5	18,500,000 (j)	285 (d)	22
1866		9,826,500	246	16
1867		9,821,000	280	20
1868		10,266,500	274	19
1869		6,420,000 (k)	220 (i)	12
1869/9			103 (i)	6
1870		5,275,000	238	15
1871		3,929,500	179	9
1872		4,042,000	183	10
1873	Closed 3	3,000,000 (a,m)	96 (d)	5
1873	Dbl Die Obv		10	1
1873	Open 3	8,000,000 (a)	198 (d)	11
1874		14,187,500	285	21
1875		13,528,000	288	23
1876		7,944,000	235	14
1877		852,500	224 (b)	13
1878		5,799,850	256	18

NOTES: (a) The mintage figures used are those given as estimates in Rick Snow's book entitled Flying Eagle & Indian Cents.

(b) I suspect that a larger proportion of this date may have been submitted for authentication purposes more than other dates, primarily due to its key date status and subject to being counterfeited. This aspect should be considered when reviewing the tables.

(c) I suspect that a larger proportion of this date may have been submitted for certification primarily due to its status as the first year of issue and/or as a one year type. This aspect should be considered when reviewing the tables.

(d) Where there are two types (or varieties) for a given date, the total number certified is derived in the following manner: The total number of unattributed certified coins is first allocated in proportion to the estimated mintage figures given and then added to the number of certified coins that are attributed.

(e) The total number certified include Late Die State pieces. Early Die State specimens, which clearly show the serif of the underlying 7, are estimated to be just 10 pieces.

(f) Walter Breen's Encyclopedia states that "several hundred" Proof and business strikes were made, although no numerical estimates were given.

(g) Although I am aware of only two distinct obverse dies for the 1860 Type 1 and estimate the mintage figure to be around 308,000 (based on an average approximate die life of 154,000 coins per die), Rick's estimate is reasonable and used in this study.

(h) The total number certified by ANACS as being the Type 1 is given at just 2 pieces; however, Rick speculates that a hoard of 25 - 50 pieces may have come to light (not all of which are certified). Furthermore, based on my personal observations and those of Brian Wagner, the Type 1 seems to appear in 1 out of every 10 certified coins for this date. Accordingly, I estimate the number of unattributed pieces as being the Type 1 at 50, plus the 2 attributed by ANACS.

(i) The total number of unattributed pieces determined to be the Type 2 has been reduced by 50 [see note (h) above].

(j) Based on my personal observations, the Plain 5 variety seems to appear in 1 out of every 5 certified coins for this date; this would result in an estimated mintage figure of about 7,000,000. However, until further research is completed, I have conservatively estimated the mintage for the Plain 5 variety as being just slightly less than half of the total mintage given for this date, with the Fancy 5 being slightly more than half.

(k) The mintage figure given is the total reported mintage for this date, inclusive of the 1869/9 - with no separate mintage estimate given for this variety.

(l) Based on my personal observations, the 1869/9 seems to appear in 1 out of every 4 certified coins for this date. Furthermore, of the 8 coins certified by PCGS as MS-65 Red only 2 are known to be of this variety (which would tend to support this finding). Accordingly, the unattributed certified coins are allocated in this ratio and then added to the number of certified coins that are attributed to arrive at the totals shown.

(m) Walter Breen's Encyclopedia gives an mintage estimate of just 1,002,000 for this variety. I am aware of six distinct obverse dies for this variety and estimate the mintage figure to be around 1,350,000 (based on an average approximate die life of 225,000 coins per die). However, Rick's estimated mintage shown is used in this study.

Table 1-B (shown below) is a listing of the coins reordered according to their rank based on the total number certified. We should be able to evaluate the relative rarity of each date from this table.

TABLE 1-B

Rank	Date	Type/Variety	Mintage	Total Certified
1	1873	Db1 Die Obv		10
2	1858/7	Large Letters		34 (e)
3	1858	J-208	* (f)	35
4	1860	Type 1	500,000 (a,g)	52 (h)
5	1873	Closed 3	3,000,000 (a,m)	96 (d)
6	1869/9			103 (l)
7	1856		500 (a)	108 (b)
8	1859	J-228	300 (a)	161
9	1871		3,929,500	179
10	1872		4,042,000	183
11	1873	Open 3	8,000,000 (a)	198 (d)
12	1869		6,420,000 (k)	220 (l)
13	1877		852,500	224 (b)
14	1876		7,944,000	235
15	1870		5,275,000	238
16	1866		9,826,500	246
17	1865	Plain 5	16,500,000 (j)	247 (d)
18	1878		5,799,850	256
19	1868		10,266,500	274
20	1867		9,821,000	280
21	1874		14,187,500	285
22	1865	Fancy 5	18,500,000 (j)	285 (d)
23	1875		13,528,000	288
24	1864	With L	5,000,000 (a)	399 (c)
25	1858	Large Letters	10,000,000 (a)	459 (d)
26	1861		10,100,000	492
27	1860	Type 2	20,000,000 (a)	568 (i)
28	1858	Small Letters	14,000,000 (a)	585 (d)
29	1864	Copper Nickel	13,740,000	672
30	1859		36,400,000	677 (c)
31	1864	Bronze No L	34,000,000 (a)	692 (c)
32	1862		28,075,000	1,029
33	1863		49,840,000	1,190
34	1857		17,450,000	1,401 (c)

The first apparent (and not surprising) result of this study is that the lower mintage dates tended to drift toward the top of the table, while the higher mintage dates are found toward the bottom. However, we find that the 1857 is ranked at the very bottom, despite the fact that it has a lower mintage than six other dates which were ranked higher. When the table is viewed in conjunction with the footnotes provided, we can have a more meaningful understanding of this and

other such occurrences. This example best illustrates the importance of the footnotes and how to properly interpret the tables.

Another observation of the table shows that the group of Copper Nickel cents from 1857 to 1864 are also found together at the bottom (along with the 1864 Bronze No L in the middle of this group); each of which has nearly 500 certified pieces or much more. To understand this aspect, one should bear in mind that these coins were hoarded during the Civil War and thus survived in uncirculated condition in greater quantities. In fact, this hoarding played a part in the Government's decision to change the composition of the cent to bronze.

A further observation shows that the few listed "error" varieties are found at the top of the table. While these do not list mintage figures, they would probably have an estimated total mintage of somewhere in the range of just 100,000 to 300,000 pieces! This is attributed, in most cases, to the fact that we are talking about the total output of a single die. Some of the other limited die varieties (or types), such as the 1860 Type 1 and the 1873 Closed 3, are also found at the top.

Another event, which had an effect on the number of coins that survived in uncirculated condition, was the Depression of 1873 and the years that followed. This caused many people to use what money they had in their daily commerce; and inasmuch as a cent had real value, they were subsequently spent. Here we find the first of the non-variety regular issue dates (1871 and 1872) toward the top of the list.

All of the remaining dates are found to be within a few dozen certified pieces of one another. This does not necessarily imply that they are all of fairly comparable rarity (although an argument could be presented for such a case). In order to more accurately gauge the rarity of one date to another, we should refer back to the mintage figures themselves. A case in point is the 1874 and the 1865 Fancy 5. Both of these show a total certified count at 285, however, I have listed the 1874 ahead of the 1865 Fancy 5 on the basis of the mintage figures.

Before I move on to the next set of tables, I would like to make a comment about this entire groups of coins and their general relative rarity as it relates to other series. Keep in mind that these tables give an aggregate count of all certified cents from the three major grading services, inclusive of grades ranging from MS-60 through MS-67 and is without regard to whether they are brown, red-brown or full red. For the most part we find that there are only a few hundred pieces for each date, not tens of thousands. I believe this speaks volumes about their rarity in general. These, and other uncirculated "collector coins" of early years, are the true rarities; and studies such as this will bear that out.

The next set of tables were developed along the same lines as the previous two tables. The footnotes and other comments are still applicable.

The first table, Table 2-A, is a separate listing of just the bronze Indian cents (1864 Bronze to 1878) in date order and shows the total number certified in RED.

TABLE 2-A

Date	Type/Variety	Mintage	Total Certified	Rank
1864	Bronze No L	34,000,000 (a)	145 (c)	20
1864	With L	5,000,000 (a)	40 (c)	11
1865	Plain 5	16,500,000 (j)	56 (d)	18
1865	Fancy 5	18,500,000 (j)	62 (d)	19
1866		9,826,500	22	6
1867		9,821,000	38	10
1868		10,266,500	45	13
1869		6,420,000 (k)	28 (l)	7
1869/9			11 (l)	2
1870		5,275,000	47	15
1871		3,929,500	21	5
1872		4,042,000	20	4
1873	Closed 3	3,000,000 (a,m)	13 (d)	3
1873	Dbl Die Obv		0	1
1873	Open 3	8,000,000 (a)	32 (d)	9
1874		14,187,500	46	14
1875		13,528,000	51	17
1876		7,944,000	45	12
1877		852,500	30 (b)	8
1878		5,799,850	49	16

Table 2-B (shown below) is a listing of this select group of coins reordered according to their rank based on the total number certified. As before, we should be able to evaluate the relative rarity of each date from this table.

TABLE 2-B

Rank	Date	Type/Variety	Mintage	Total Certified
1	1873	Dbl Die Obv		0
2	1869/9			11 (l)
3	1873	Closed 3	3,000,000 (a,m)	13 (d)
4	1872		4,042,000	20
5	1871		3,929,500	21
6	1866		9,826,500	22
7	1869		6,420,000 (k)	28 (l)
8	1877		852,500	30 (b)
9	1873	Open 3	8,000,000 (a)	32 (d)
10	1867		9,821,000	38
11	1864	With L	5,000,000 (a)	40 (c)
12	1876		7,944,000	45
13	1868		10,266,500	46
14	1874		14,187,500	47
15	1870		5,275,000	49
16	1878		5,799,850	51
17	1875		13,528,000	56 (d)
18	1865	Plain 5	16,500,000 (j)	62 (d)
19	1865	Fancy 5	18,500,000 (j)	145 (c)
20	1864	Bronze No L	34,000,000 (a)	

The one real surprise in this table is the 1866, which moved into a close third (non-variety) behind the 1872 and 1871, with only 22 pieces certified in RED. While the 1867 has been previously recognized as a tough date in the higher Mint State Red category, the 1866 now stands out as a tougher date in any Mint State Red condition. I should point out, however, that six pieces are certified as MS-65 Red [PCGS (5) and NGC (1)] with one piece certified as MS-66 Red by PCGS - thus nearly one-third are in the higher Mint State grades.

The remaining dates were jockeyed around a bit, but for the most part maintained a ranking position in Red that was comparable to their overall ranking position relative to the other dates shown in Table 1-B. However, as the total certified counts show, early Mint State Indian cents are quite scarce in full red.



I hope that this study has enabled you to assess the approximate relative rarity of these selected dates. While the focus was primarily on the uncirculated grades, hopefully it will also prove beneficial when looking for that next Flying Eagle and Indian cent in a mid to higher circulated grade as well.

In closing, I would like to thank Brian Wagner, Carl Herkowitz and Rick Snow for providing some of the population reports and additional information used in this article. Anyone wishing to comment about this article and the tables presented, I can be contacted at: P.O. Box 291, Jarrettsville, Maryland 21084.

#### Bibliography:

ANACS Population Report, January, 1993.

Breen, Walter. Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins. New York, New York: Doubleday, 1988.

NGC Census Report, April, 1993.

The PCGS Population Report, April, 1993.

Snow, Richard and Chris Pilliod, ed. Flying Eagle & Indian Cents. Eagle Eye Press, 1992.

Yeoman, R. S. and Kenneth Bressett, ed. A Guide Book of United States Coins, 45th Revised Edition. Racine, Wisconsin: Western Publishing Company, Inc., 1991.

## How I Acquired My Favorite Piece

by Mark Dance

It was the summer of '91. I was at the local coin and stamp shop with my girlfriend, Kristin, a gold who has always shown a sympathetic interest in my hobby. I ransacked the bargain box and studied the bid board, then moved on to the more rare coins locked away in a rotating cabinet. When I pressed the button, white silver dollars and gold passed my by like forbidden fruit. I stopped the carousel on the tray that held what I collected most, Flying Eagles and Indian cents. There, among the usuals, I spotted a newcomer. An 1857 Flying Eagle, Almost Uncirculated - \$60.00.

"May I see the 1857 Flying Eagle please?"

The shop's numismatist extracted the coin and laid it gently on the display cabinet. The coin's details were full. Denticles intact. White in color, shy mint luster. I could see the fury on the eagle's face and I loved her. I turned the coin over to examine its reverse and found it just as pleasing. Only I noticed a small die crack meandering among the letters "One Cent". This made the piece much more interesting to me...a variety. \$60.00 read the flip. This was the only detracting characteristic about the piece. I handed the coin back to the dealer. Kristin and I left the store.

Over a period of several weeks I visited the coin, always amazed that it had not been purchased. Under a 16x glass, I spied on the little die crack. I noticed it lacked the rude, fractured effect all die cracks exhibit. This line had rounded curves, at times, almost doing a 360 degree turn. No die ever broke like that. At that time I knew nothing about clash varieties.

The day came when I was out with Kristin and my younger brother, Stuart. By chance there is a comic book store next to the coin and stamp shop. As Stuart wanted to go inside and search for comics. Kristin split off for a select shoe store. After my brother had smoked over endless editions of X-Men and the Fantastic Four, we graduated on to the coin store.

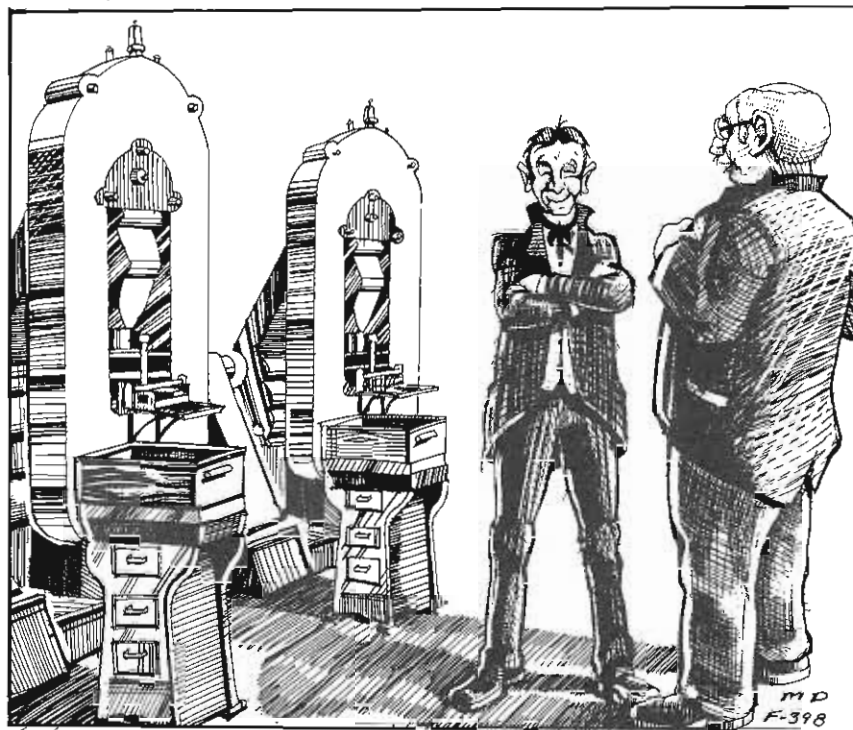


"You ought to collect coins, comics are made of paper and degrade into pieces with time," I exhorted to my younger brother with the hopes of recruiting a YN. We leaned against the display cabinet. I pressed the button that set the trays in motion. The cent selection climbed towards us like the lifts of a ferris wheel. It came to rest and the Flying Eagle...was not there. I rotated the carousel again and again with the false belief that someone had put it elsewhere by mistake. After two dozen full rotations I fell into a sickening daze. My gut turned along with the contents of the cabinet. I had waited too long, someone had bought the coin.

My brother lead me to the car where we met Kristin. I canceled all other activities for the afternoon and demanded to be taken home. Before we left the parking lot, Kristin handed me a bag, inside was the 1857 Flying Eagle. She had purchased it while Stuart and I were in the comic book shop.

Two weeks later I purchased the Cherrypickers Guide and on page 16, found the variety and the reason for its characteristics. A die clash with a Quarter. Damnedest thing I'd ever seen. Now, when I look at the piece, I think about the strange Theodore Eckfeldt, what a joker. I think about how much I love my girlfriend, what a pal. And I think about how fellow collectors can consider this eagle a dead duck, because I will never let it go.

## PHILADELPHIA 1857



"AS NIGHT WATCHMAN, YOUR JOB IS TO MAKE SURE NOBODY GETS NEAR THESE COIN PRESSES. YOU GOT THAT ECKFELDT?"

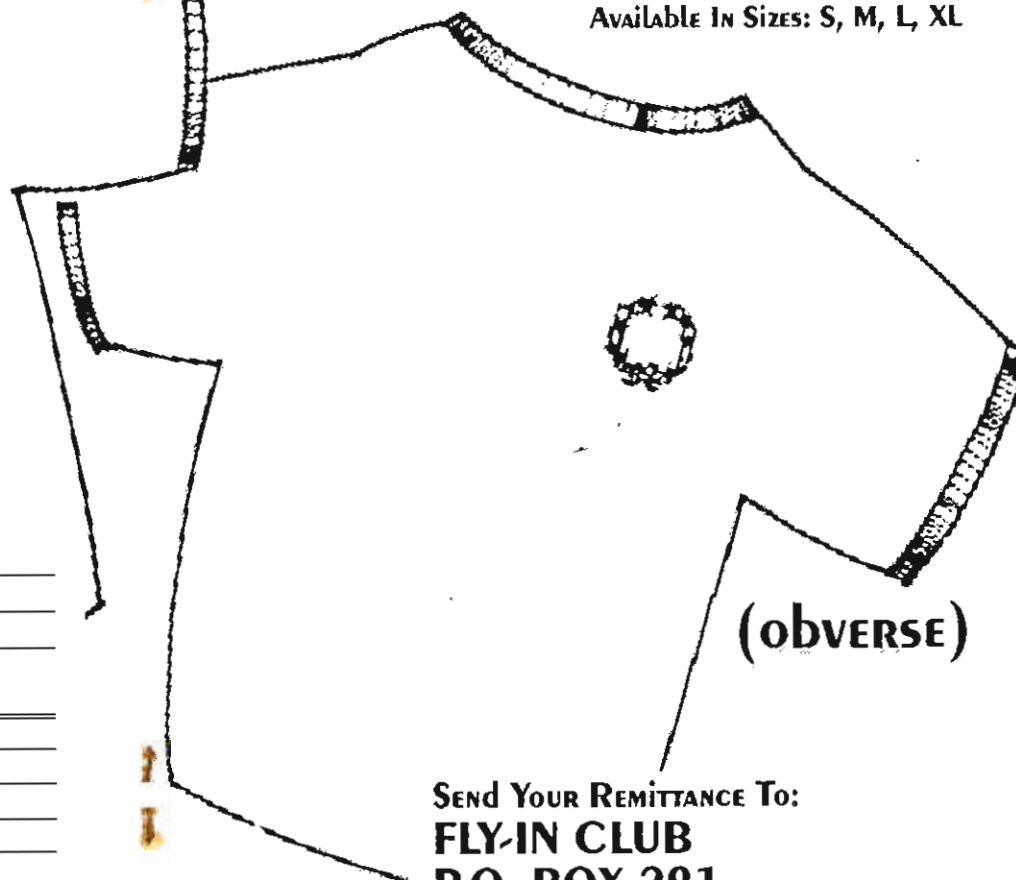
# FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FLY-IN CLUB!

# THE FLY-IN T-SHIRT OFFER



**\$15.00 EACH**

Available In Sizes: S, M, L, XL



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Shirt Size	Quantity	Total
Small fly-in Shirt		
Medium fly-in Shirt		
Large fly-in Shirt		
Extra Large fly-in Shirt		
Sub-Total		
Add 5% MD Sales Tax		
Total		

Please make check or money order payable to: **THE FLY-IN CLUB**

Send Your Remittance To:  
**FLY-IN CLUB**  
**P.O. BOX 291**  
**JARRETTSVILLE, MD 21084**  
 Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery

# A REALIGNMENT IN PRODUCTION AT THE U.S. MINT

by Henry T. Hettger

As the result of the need for the Mint to coin a great quantity of the newly authorized Columbian Half Dollars, or Souvenir Coins as they were called by many at the time, in December 1892 there was a need to reduce the coining of other denominations. Specifically affected were one cent bronze pieces and five cent nickels.

The Chemical National Bank in New York City had written and requested from the Treasury Department for \$2,000 in new pennies, and \$2,000 in new nickels. This request was respectfully returned unfilled as only limited orders for one cent bronze pieces would be accepted, and apparently no new nickels would be available for distribution. The Mint staff had been reduced earlier due to the declining need to coin silver Dollars, and by the 1893 the close of the Carson City Mint would occur. The smaller Mint staff was taxed to the utmost to meet this new need, although a temporary one, and this required a reduction in the production of our minor coins.

1.775  
1271  
Chemical Nat. Bk.  
Dec 6/92  
Wants 2,000 in new  
pennies & 2,000 in new  
nickels

Treasury of the U.S., December 7, 1892.

Respectfully returned. Owing to the limited supply of one cent bronze pieces the Director of the Mint has been requested to authorize the Superintendent of the Mint U.S., Philadelphia, to receive limited orders for one cent bronze pieces from Sub-Treasury cities.

The supply of five cent nickels seems to be in excess of the demand in those cities, and the Mint being taxed to its utmost capacity in coining the Columbian half dollars, it is not probable that any new nickels will be available for distribution at present.

E. H. Hunt  
Treasurer U.S.



## A THIRD 1857 F.E. CENT OVERSE DIE

by Jerry Wysong

Up to now, it has been accepted that there are only two main obverse die designs for the 1857 Flying Eagle cent. This statement is made by Rick Snow in his book Flying Eagle & Indian Cents. There is no indication to the contrary that I have read in any published reference on Flying Eagle cents. However, I believe there is a third 1857 FE cent obverse design.

My interest in the 1857 Flying Eagle cent commenced sometime in about 1983/84 when I read in the ANACS publication, Counterfeit Detection, that the ANACS staff had discovered an 1857 FE cent with the obverse characteristics of the 1856 pattern. We now know this variety as FS #1c-001 (Fivaz/Stanton) and S1/S2 (Snow). My thoughts at that time were - if there's one then there should be more. So I set out to find one or more examples by examining every 1857 FE cent that I could for the characteristic "square" interior of the "O" in OF.

After about a year of searching, I found a nice Fine example at a small club show not far from my home in Dayton, Ohio. Since then I have found several more ranging from Good to Very Fine. In the search for the Obv. of '56 variety (S1/S2), I also found several '57s which at first blush appear to be the S1/S2 variety; but after further study I believe they are a totally different die variety. Let's see if you agree with my logic and conclusions.

The primary characteristics of the "normal" 1857 F.E. cent as we all know, is that the "A" and "M" are solidly connected at their bases and the interior of the "O" in OF is "D" shaped as occurs on the 1858 L.L. design. On the other hand, the 1857 Obv. of '56 variety is chiefly distinguished by the square interior of the "O" in OF and the "A" and "M" are not connected at their bases.

Consideration of the above information leads one to the conclusion that there are two primary 1857 F.E.

obverse dies. I will now set out to prove the existence of the third obverse die design.

The third Obverse die design has the interior of the "O" in OF being oval in shape and the overall design is a modification of the Obv. of '56 design.

The existence of the oval centered "O" in OF is shown in the Counterfeit Detection publication by ANACS, page 43. The oval shape depicted appears to be wider at its top than at its bottom. The obverse design on which the oval "O" occurs is not stated by ANACS in the cited article. It is interesting to note that the ANACS article does not depict nor mention the "D" shaped "O", and the "O" depicted clearly does not have an interior that is "D" shaped.

A well worn cliché is "A picture is worth a thousand words." In this case it takes three photographs to illustrate my point. The photographs of the three different "O"s clearly demonstrate the distinctive difference in the shape of the interior of the "O" in OF on each of the three 1857 FE cents.

1857 - Obverse of 1856







1857 - Normal Obverse



The interior of the "O" on the Obv. of '56 is a well defined square shape, and this "O" has thin walls as also depicted in the ANACS publication. The oval "O" has thicker walls and the interior has a definite oval shape in comparison with the other two "O"s. The Normal Obverse has an "O" with a definite "D" shaped interior.

As I view these three distinctly differently shaped "O"s, I can only conclude that there are three different obverses for the 1857 F.E. cent.

I stated earlier that the oval "O" was used on a modified version of the Obv. of '56 design. How did I arrive at that conclusion?

I now have three examples of the oval "O" variety. On each of them, I verified the presence of each of the characteristics of the Obv. of '56 design as I listed them in the table of characteristics located at the end of this article. Perhaps the most dramatic characteristic is the M. It has the same bulbous point as described by Fivaz/Stanton. The weakest characteristic is the bulges in the stem of the Ts. The bulge is there, but not quite as pronounced.

A distinctive feature of the Obv. of '56 design is that the left leg of the M appears to be disjointed at its top from the rest of the M. I used this feature (and still do) as a diagnostic feature in my continuing search for this variety. It is particularly helpful on coins grading Fine and below. It was this method that I discovered my first example of the oval "O" variety.

I also measured the height of the 7 on each of the three varieties. I measured the 7 from the peak of its center to the bottom tip of the leg. The results are listed below:

1. Obv. of '56 var.-----1.7 mm
2. Oval "O" var.-----1.5 mm
3. D - Shaped "O" var.-----1.5 mm

I recognize that these measurements are unreliable as definitive characteristics and they are included here

only for informational purposes. However, these measurements do suggest that the use of the oval "O" die was a transition from the use of the Obv. of '56 die to the D - shaped "O" die.

How scarce is the oval "O" variety? I obviously don't have the foggiest idea. Based on the few that I've found, I believe they are more scarce than the S1/S2 varieties, but may usually be found in relatively high grade (VF and higher).

If any of you have any comments or opinions about the arguments I've presented and the conclusions I've drawn, I would like to here from you. You can write to me c/o P.O. Box 292561; Dayton, Ohio 45429.

I'd like to thank Rick Snow for encouraging me to write this article and to Chris Pilliod, whose photography work and suggestions in support of my writing brought it all to life.

Table 1: PRIMARY OBERSE DESIGN FEATURES

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1. Interior of O in OF	Obv. of '56	square	1, 2, 3
	Oval "O"	"	
	Normal "O"	"D" shaped	
2. Serifs of Es and F	Obv. of '56	elongated and	2, 3
	Oval "O"	connected at top	
	Normal "O"	open at top	
3. Ts	Obv. of '56	bulged in cntr. of upright	2
	Oval "O"	"	
	Normal "O"	straight uprights	
4. M	Obv. of '56	point is bulbous	3
	Oval "O"	"	
	Normal "O"	pointed Point	
5. Bases of A and M	Obv. of '56	separated at different	1
	Oval "O"	levels and angles	
	Normal "O"	solidly connected	

\* See photos page 33-35 in Ref 2

#### REFERENCES:

1. Counterfeit Detection (p.43); ANACS 1983
2. Flying Eagle & Indian Cents (p.33/34);  
Richard Snow 1992
3. The Cherrypickers' Guide, Second Ed. (p.13);  
Bill Fivaz & J.T. Stanton

#### *A PRETTY PENNY: INDIAN CENTS*

"This is an excellent source of information on Indian Cents for the beginning or intermediate collector and fun reading for all!"  
-- Dr. Bill Weikel \* Old Kentucky Coin

For an autographed copy of this 39-page book devoted to your favorite cent, send \$8 to the author:

Dr. George R. Conger  
5800 W. 24th Street \* Greeley, CO 80634

# DIE BREAKS AND "CUDS" IN THE FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT SERIES

by Christopher F. Pilliod

One area that is lacking in thorough understanding and knowledge is the manufacturing and use of dies for the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent series. Granted, considerable understanding of the hubbing process is known, but little information is available concerning the metallurgy of the die-making process.

One effect of the die-making process that can yield insight into this area lies in the study of what is known as "die cuds". The word "cud" is numismatic slang for a portion of a die that has catastrophically failed and left a void in its place (although technically crude, it's a lot easier to say "cud"). Subsequently this void is filled by the pressure of the striking force and creates a phenomenon as shown in the photograph. In the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent series, "cuds" occur most frequently before 1879 and are five to ten times more common on the reverse of the coin.

If anyone has a Flying Eagle or Indian Cent with a cud I would be interested in studying it. My address is given below:

Chris Pilliod  
P.O. Box 12722  
Fort Wayne, IND 46864

1866 Cud Reverse





## TWO SPECIAL TRIBE MEMBERS

by Warren (Bud) Kolanda

Do you own an 1870 "PICK-AXE" Variety Indian Cent? Are you one of the few to have ladyluck shine on you? Have you taken a good look at the LIBERTY? If the die scratches are still very prominent, you should be able to see the DDO EAST. Start at the "I" and work right.

I now have two in my group. Lo and behold, their reverses have different dies. The first was purchased at the Baltimore-Washington show this past March. It was in a 7101 Dansco Album with 58 other AU-SLIDER and UNC Flying Eagle and Indian cents. ALL BEAUTIFUL, and OTHER VARIETIES ALSO! This coin has Type Two DDR. Can you picture, "DDO-DDR" and the "PICK-AXE" on one coin? Stop at my table and I will show it to you.

When Rick Snow's Variety Sale #2 booklet came in the mail, I read each coin listing. There were many of the coins that were super. Putting the book aside, it became lost, and I did not act immediately. Later when I called to inquire if he still had possession of this piece, I described the die scratches in the feathers and between the last feather and hair curl. After he affirmed these, I asked, "Which reverse was used?" "Type One" was the reply. His answer made me buy the coin. Then he asked, "What's up?" I then relayed to him of the DDO. His reply was, "Yes, I see it."

Upon receiving the coin and examining it, I found that it was a very early die state. Rick's invoice had a very special notation, "Thank you for CHERRY-PICKING this one from me." (You ol' Eagle Eye.)

I am always scouring the tables at each and every show attended. The exciting rewards are out there. When I hear collectors say, "There is nothing new out there to look for", I just smile and keep looking.

HAPPY HUNTING

## HOW MANY ARE THERE, ANYWAY?

by Douglas W. Hill

As you can tell by the shortness of this article, the number of new varieties reported by Fly-In Club members has fallen off. Actually this is not troublesome to me because some decline can be expected after the publication of nine articles over a two year period. Most varieties have settled into accepted rarity ranges and it is unlikely that new discoveries [of the listed varieties in this article] will match the pace of the past two years.

With this in mind, I have changed the format of the article slightly. The doubled die and repunched date tables will still be updated as will the new clashed die table below. Whenever a new example of a particular variety is reported, an upward sloping arrowhead ^ will be placed next to the variety's appropriate grade. Similarly, a downward sloping arrowhead v will indicate a decline in a reported variety for a particular grade. Most often this will occur if a double count is discovered or if a raw coin's grade changes after it is slabbed. My comments will be restricted to new varieties, the reporting of high grade examples, or significant changes in the number of reported examples of a variety. I will still credit anyone who contacts me, so be sure to let me know about any discovery regardless of grade.

The clashed die table is mostly the work of Larry Steve. All three varieties - the 1857 S-7, S-8, & S-9 are thought to be scarce to rare and certainly deserve to be covered. For a detailed description of exactly what they look like, please consult your copy of Rick Snow's book. In addition to Larry's research, I have added an 1857 S-8 in AU which was discovered by Mark Dance.

Among high grade examples worthy of note is the PCGS-64 RB 1873 1-0-III which is on the cover of Rick Snow's book. Rick says that the coin was graded by NGC as an MS-65 RB. Larry Steve purchased an 1890 1-0-II(3)



in NGC-65 Red and an 1874 DDO in NGC-64 RB. Brian Wagner cherrypicked an 1873 2-O-III in NGC-64 RB and Mark McWherter found an 1866/1 in MS-65 Red. Brian also told me that an 1888/7 Die 1 showed up in a PCGS Population Report as an MS-64 RB. There are now five known uncirculated examples of this very tough variety.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I SPOKE TO BRIAN ABOUT THE ABOVE MATTER AND I SUBSEQUENTLY CALLED PCGS DIRECTLY. IT SEEMS THAT AN 1888/7 WAS ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED IN THE MARCH, 1993 ISSUE OF THE PCGS POPULATION REPORT AND WAS DELETED IN THE REPORTS THAT FOLLOWED. A CHECK OF THEIR (PCGS) COMPUTER FILES VERIFIED THAT IT WAS INCORRECTLY REPORTED.

#### DOUBLED DIE TABLE

*** Mint State ***										
G-VG	F	VF	XF	AU	60-62	63	64	65	Total	
1864 DDO BZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	4^	0	0	5
1865 1-R-IV	S-2	5	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	16
1866 1-O-V	S-1	1	2	6^	6	3	2	1	0	22
1868 1-O-III	S-1	0	0	2	4^	3^	1	4	2	16
1870 1-O-IV(3)	S-1	0	0	2	7^	4	5^	3^	7^	28
1870 2-O-IV	S-3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1^	1	4
1870 3-O-IV	S-5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
1873 1-O-III	S-1	26^	16^	16	14	13^	6	2^	2_v	96
1873 2-O-III	S-2	0	1	4	9	10^	7	6^	3	41
1874 DDO, EDS	S-1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2^	0	4
1880 1-O-IV	S-1	0	0	1	0	2^	1	4	2	12
1887 1-O-V	S-1	20^	9	4	5^	1	0	1	1	41
1889 1-R-III	S-1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	0	12
1890 1-O-II(3)	S-1	0	2	0	0	2	1	1_v	1^	8
1891 1-O-IV	S-1	5	1	3	2	3^	1	1	0	16

#### REPUNCHED DATE TABLE

*** Mint State ***										
G-VG	F	VF	XF	AU	60-62	63	64	65	Total	
1858/7 E.D.S.	S-1	1^	1^	10	9^	12^	3	2	5	43
1859/1859	S-1	4	1^	0	3	5	1	0	1	15
1865/4 Fancy	S-1	3	0	0	2^	3	0	1	1	10
1865/4 Plain	S-1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0_v	5^	8
1865/15 Plain	S-2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	7
1866/1	S-3	1	1	2	0	1^	2_v	1	2	11
1867/67	S-1	23^	6^	11^	4	2	5	5	10^	70
1869/18	S-1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
1872/182	S-1	1	1	3	2	0	2^	1	4^	15
1888/7 die #1	S-1	4	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	11
1891/1891	S-3	7	2	6^	3	5	2	5	5	35
1894/1894	S-1	58^	6^	8^	7_v	3	3	6	6_v	101
1897 1 in neck	S-1	19	13^	7^	11^	1^	1^	3^	0	55

#### CLASHED DIE TABLE

*** Mint State ***										
G-VG	F	VF	XF	AU	60-62	63	64	65	Total	
1857 \$20 Obv.	S-7	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
1857 25c Rev.	S-8	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	8
1857 50c Obv.	S-9	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	6

Contributors to this article are Larry Steve, Brian Wagner, Rick Snow, Chris Pilliod, Tom Stott, Al Mays, Bill Affanato, Bob Lutzell, Mark McWherter, Jeff Fults, Mark Dance, Wayne Moore, and Steve Musil. Please contact me at P.O. Box 1483, Winter Park, Florida 32790 or call 407-644-6923 if you have any information concerning the varieties covered in this column.

## THE F.IND.ERS™ REPORT

by Larry R. Steve

In this issue, I have coordinated this article with that of Doug Hill's article entitled "How Many Are There, Anyway?". In Doug's article, he presented a new table listing the three 1857 Flying Eagle cents showing a clashed die from a different denomination. They are: a Liberty Gold Double Eagle (\$20.00) on the obverse, a Liberty Seated Quarter (25c) on the reverse, and a Liberty Seated Half Dollar (50c) on the obverse; and are listed as S-7, S-8, and S-9 respectively in Rick Snow's reference book Flying Eagle & Indian Cents.

It is believed that Theodore Eckfeldt (possibly his name was Frederick), the night watchman, may have been involved in some shenanigans as he played around with the die presses, resulting in these oddities. All three of these are quite scarce to very rare.

In order that you may look for these varieties, photos of each are shown on the pages that follow.

### 1857 \$20 Clashed Obverse S-7

This variety is by far the more difficult of the three. Doug's article shows that there are only 5 pieces which have been reported to date, all circulated specimens ranging in grade from Good to Very Fine. This information comes from that which was recorded in the January, 1993 ANACS Population Report; and thus each piece reported is certified.

With regard to the newly introduced clashed die table, the best that we can say is that it represents the known specimens at this time. That is to say that the tables are not absolute. As more and more members search for and report their findings of these listed varieties, the closer we can get to more accurately reflect a truer picture of their rarity. The purpose of Doug's surveys is intended to accomplish this goal.

The photo below is shown as a mirror image in order that you may better see the outline of the profile from the die clash. The reason for showing it this way is, when the dies clashed the \$20 die left a "positive" image on the Flying Eagle die; later when a cent was coined with this die the image became "negative".

If you look closely, you can see the bridge of the nose running through the 'AM' of AMERICA, the lips are away from the 'ER', with the chin touching the 'CA'.



1857 25¢ Clashed Reverse S-8

This photo (shown as a normal image) is of a specimen that is of an earlier die state. The outline of the neck and head of the eagle from the reverse die for a Liberty Seated Quarter can be seen above the 'ON' of ONE; the outline of the wing sweeps down through the 'N' and back up through the 'E'.

The vertical lines from the shield on the Quarter die show up through the 'CE' of CENT. If you look again, the outline of the leg appears below the 'NT'.



1857 50¢ Clashed Obverse

This is a photo of another nice specimen. On this piece, in the field below 'STAT' of STATES, we can see the outline of the back of the head and the outstretched arm holding the pole from an obverse die for a Liberty Seated Half Dollar.

The visible line from the eagles beak to the mid point of the wing above its head is from the left leg of the Seated Liberty Half. Although not shown here, the outline of the right arm appears through AMERICA.





Hopefully others will now be able to more easily identify each of these three varieties, should they have the good fortune to locate one. They are truly worth looking for as they have a rather intriguing origin.

EDITOR'S NOTE: F.IND.ERS IS A TRADEMARK OF LARRY R. STEVE AND IS USED WITHIN THIS JOURNAL WITH HIS PERMISSION.

#### WANTED TO BUY : VARIETIES

I am a serious collector of varieties - primarily repunched dates, overdates and doubled dies. I prefer VF or better (Full LIBERTY). Paying 5 to 50% over CDN Bid, depending upon condition and type of variety. Write first!

Larry R. Steve • ANA, CONECA & FLY-IN #2  
P.O. Box 291 • Jarrettsville, MD 21084  
Telephone (410) 557-8508 after 5 p.m.

---

#### ADVERTISING RATES -

Display Ads: Rates are for camera-ready display copy.

	<u>One Issue</u>	<u>Four Issues</u>
1/4 Page	\$ 20.00	\$ 65.00
Half Page	35.00	115.00
Full Page	60.00	200.00

Classified: Buy, Sell and Trade Ad rates are 4¢ per word, limited to 50 words with the name, address and zip code being free.

---

#### ADVERTISING POLICY -

Ads will only be accepted from members in good standing of the Society.

Minors under the age of 18 must have parental or guardian permission.

Only ads for Flying Eagle and Indian cents are permitted.

Mail bid advertising cannot be accepted.

Unless otherwise noted, grading will be in accordance with the *Official ANA Grading Standards for United States Coins*.

Advertisers must extend a 7 day return privilege.

Excluding the printing of an ad, the Society assumes no responsibility whatsoever, and reserves the right to edit or reject any ad that does not conform to its Policy.

---



## CLASSIFIED ADS

### FOR SALE

DAVE'S - (THE collectors friend) specializes in high grade key dates, VG to BU, strict grading a 'must'. ANA LM. Visa/MC. Please request my large pricelist. Send SASE to: Dave's DCW Collection, P.O. Box 1711, Ramona, CA 92065 (since 1983). 619-789-1001. Remember: I am a strong buyer too!

PCGS/NGC, are you putting together a gem set of F.E. and Indian Cents in 64RD or better? Have placed most all dates. Call, Indian West, Coin Co. 206-246-5400. Ask for Brian Wagner.

### WANTED TO BUY

VARIETIES WANTED: RPDs, overdates, doubled dies only, VF (Full LIBERTY) or better. Write first. Private collector, L. R. Steve, P.O. Box 291, Jarrettsville, MD 21084

PLEASE SELL your off center, double struck, and other major error FE and Indian cents to me. Send description and price to: Xan Chamberlain, P.O. Box 915, Palo Alto, CA 94302. All correspondence answered. CONECA member.

WANTED 1903/3 Breen's 2040; 1865/4 Fancy 5 Breen's 1964. Would like to get these in AU or better grade. Allan W. Mays, 3319 Elwood Drive West, Tacoma, WA 98466-2220

ANYONE WANT to trade? Send list of dates/grades you have for trade and dates/grades wanted. Use "Trends" to value coins for trade. Joseph Francis, 126 Cottage Street, Jersey City, NJ 07306-3844.

FILLER TYPE FE and Indian cents wanted. Will pay 25 cents each for your dirty, dark, bent, holed, scratched, cleaned, corroded, standard sized FE and Indian cents. Good home and tender care guaranteed. William Cox, 722 N. Reserve, Muncie, IN 47303.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the collectors of small cents minted prior to the Lincoln design. Its intent is to foster a fraternal association among its members for the purpose of numismatic study, promotion and the sharing of knowledge about these coins.

It is a democratic organization and, with the exception of the Publisher/Editor (whose position is based upon qualifications), the Officers are elected by a simple majority of the members of the Society.

The Society's official publication, *Longacre's Ledger*, is produced quarterly (Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall) and is distributed to all members in good standing.

Additional copies for members and non-members alike can be obtained at a cost of \$4.50 per issue, subject to availability.

Articles, advertising, Letters to the Editor and other items of interest for possible inclusion in the *Ledger* should be directed to:

Editor  
Longacre's Ledger  
P.O. Box 291  
Jarrettsville, Maryland 21084

The deadline for any such item is the 15th of the month preceding the publication date.

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY  
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name (Type or print) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Check the description which best describes you:

\_\_\_\_\_ Collector \_\_\_\_\_ Collector/Dealer \_\_\_\_\_ Dealer

My collection interests: \_\_\_\_\_

Dues: \$15.00 per calendar year. Those who join during the year will receive all Journals published for that year.

I hereby apply for membership in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society and agree to abide with its By-Laws.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Send Application and check payable to:

Fly-In Club  
c/o Xan Chamberlain, Secretary  
P.O. Box 915  
Palo Alto, CA 94302



Eagle Eye  
Rare Coins, Inc

Richard Snow, Pres.

Brian Wagner, V.P.

Please send all mail to  
P.O. Box 257  
Seahurst, WA 98062

Office hours by appointment  
2120-A SW 152nd. St.  
Seattle, WA 98166

1 (800) 323-2646 (323-COIN)

THE INDIAN CENT REFERENCE BOOK

"Flying Eagle and Indian Cents" by Richard Snow

About 200 pages \* Hard cover \* All premium value varieties listed and photographed \* Proofs \* Patterns \* History \* more..

A must for any numismatists library

Retail ....\$79.50

**SPECIAL PRICE...\$55.00**

We deal in super eye appealing coins, weather it's XF, MS or Proof. We maintain a large inventory of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents, as well as other series. We issue a FREE monthly price list as well as quarterly mail bid "Variety Sales". We aggressively service wantlists, keeping eye appeal as a main factor in our purchasing. We are always looking for collections to buy. Please contact Rick or Brian if you would like to discuss any of our services further. Thank you very much.

**SEE US AT THE ANA - TABLE #931**